

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION  
OF ADIDAS AG FOR AN ORDER OF  
ATTACHMENT IN AID OF ARBITRATION

No: 22-mc-320 (VEC)

**FILED UNDER SEAL**

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE  
IN SUPPORT OF MAINTAINING SEAL**

Petitioner, adidas AG (“**adidas**” or the “**Petitioner**”), by and through its counsel, respectfully submits this Memorandum of Law in Response to Order to Show Cause in Support of Maintaining Seal. As set forth more fully in its Memorandum of Law in Opposition to Respondents’ Motion to Vacate Order Granting *Ex Parte* Attachment, Petitioner commenced this action against the above-captioned Respondents Yeezy, LLC f/s/o Kanye Amare West a/k/a/ Ye, and Yeezy Marketing, LLC (collectively, “**Yeezy**”) by petitioning the Court on November 11, 2022 for an *ex parte* order of attachment in aid of arbitration of up to \$75 million of adidas’s funds that Yeezy currently has in its possession in accounts managed by JPMorgan Chase N.A., in New York (the “**Petition**”). This Court granted Petitioner leave to file under seal and granted the attachment of those funds on November 11, 2022.

Petitioner’s claim to the attached funds arises from the contractual relationship between adidas and Yeezy, which requires that funds paid to Yeezy for [REDACTED] be returned to adidas pursuant to the Parties’ Licensing and Endorsement Agreement of January 1, 2017 (as amended, the “**Agreement**”). Disputes arising out of or related to the Agreement are to be settled by confidential arbitration administered by JAMS, and the Agreement itself contains a confidentiality provision. Pursuant to the Agreement, on December 2, 2022, Petitioner filed its Demand for Arbitration (“**Demand**”), and, on December 15, 2022, JAMS confirmed that the arbitration was commenced. The Honorable Judge Rebecca Westerfield was appointed on February 1, 2023 by mutual agreement of the Parties, and the Preliminary Conference was held on April 25, 2023.

Petitioner seeks to maintain the seal of the Petition, accompanying Memorandum of Law, and Declaration of Keith McIntire and all supporting documents and exhibits; Respondents’ Motion to Vacate Order Granting *Ex Parte* Attachment and all supporting documents and exhibits; Petitioner’s Memorandum of Law in Opposition to Respondents’ Motion to Vacate Order Granting *Ex Parte* Attachment, and Second Declarations of Keith McIntire and William H. Taft V and all supporting documents and exhibits; and any further submissions and orders of

the Court related thereto (collectively, “**Confidential Material**”). Counsel for Yeezy has confirmed to the undersigned that, in their view, these proceedings should remain under seal.

### ARGUMENT

The decision whether to seal court documents “is best left to the sound discretion of the trial court” and should be made “in light of the relevant facts and circumstances of the particular case.” *Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 599 (1978). Although the public has a presumptive right to access court documents, this presumption can be rebutted if countervailing interests outweigh the public’s right to access. *United States v. Amodeo*, 71 F.3d 1044 (2d Cir. 1995); *Lugosch v. Pyramid Co. of Onondaga*, 435 F.3d 110, 119–20 (2d Cir. 2006) (applying the *Amodeo* test).

Three key reasons support maintaining the seal of the Confidential Material. *First*, the Confidential Material contains or refers to commercially sensitive agreements that contain robust confidentiality provisions. According to the terms of the Agreement, “publish[ing], disclos[ing], or releas[ing] any information . . . regarding [that Agreement]” without adidas’s express written consent is prohibited. Declaration of Keith McIntire (“**McIntire Decl.**”), ¶ 3, Ex. 1 at § 35. Similarly, Ye and Yeezy are prohibited from “disclosing any term of the Agreement without adidas’s consent.” *Id.* at § 45. These robust confidentiality provisions demonstrate the sensitive nature of the Confidential Material, and the Parties’ mutual understanding of the “need to protect the confidentiality of such sensitive business information may be a legitimate basis to rebut the public’s presumption of access to judicial documents.” *Hanks v. Voya Ret. Ins. & Annuity Co.*, No. 16-cv-6399 (PKC), 2020 WL 5813448, at \*2 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 30, 2020).

*Second*, confidential business and commercial information is a recognized category of protectable material. *See, e.g.*, Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)(1)(G) (identifying “trade secret[s] or other confidential research, development, or commercial information” as things for which a trial court can require “not be revealed or be revealed only in a specified way”). Such information is routinely protected because disclosure “might harm a litigant’s competitive standing.” *In re*

*Parmalat Sec. Litig.*, 258 F.R.D. 236, 244 (S.D.N.Y. 2009) (quoting *Nixon*, 435 U.S. 589, 598); see *Amodeo*, 71 F.3d at 1051 (“Commercial competitors seeking an advantage over rivals need not be indulged in the name of monitoring the courts . . .”); *Skyline Steel, LLC v. PilePro, LLC*, 101 F. Supp. 3d 394, 412–13 (S.D.N.Y. 2015) (sealing “highly confidential sales information, including pricing information,” as well as information “revealing confidential negotiations” with a customer); see also *GoSMiLE, Inc. v. Dr. Jonathan Levine, D.M.D. P.C.*, 769 F. Supp. 2d 630, 649–50 (S.D.N.Y. 2011) (sealing “highly proprietary material concerning the defendants’ marketing strategies, product development, costs and budgeting”). The Confidential Material includes not just sensitive product information, it also details adidas’s strategy to promote its products through marketing deals with influential public figures, and details the financial structure of such relationships. Such information, if made public, would be used by adidas’s competitors to their advantage, and to adidas’s detriment, in seeking to negotiate similar marketing deals, including, potentially, with individuals currently under contract with adidas.

*Third*, according to the terms of the Agreement, the Parties “agree that any dispute arising out of or relating to this Agreement . . . shall be submitted to a mutually agreed upon JAMS mediator for non-binding *confidential* mediation” and if that fails, the dispute “shall be determined by arbitration” pursuant to the JAMS Comprehensive Arbitration Rules and Procedures, and its Expedited Procedures. McIntire Decl., ¶ 3, Ex. 1 at § 46(B) (emphasis added); *id.* at August 15, 2020 Payment Confirmation ¶ 2(j). Rule 26(a) of JAMS Comprehensive Rules provides that “JAMS and the Arbitrator shall maintain the confidential nature of the Arbitration proceeding.” JAMS Rule 26(a). adidas filed its Demand on December 2, 2022 and the Preliminary Conference was held on April 25, 2023, and another procedural conference was held on May 2, 2023. The ongoing arbitration between the Parties is not a matter of public record; it is confidential even within adidas, with only a limited number of employees having knowledge of the dispute. Due to the highly confidential nature of the arbitration between the Parties, redaction of the Confidential Material is not a “viable” remedy; rather, it is “an all or nothing matter.” *Amodeo*, 71 F.3d at 1053. The Confidential Material

references issues pertinent to the arbitration, including the facts of the ongoing arbitral proceedings, the claims before the arbitrator, and the requested relief. Consequently, anything short of maintaining the full seal would jeopardize the confidential nature of the ongoing arbitration proceedings.

Maintaining the seal on the Confidential Material is consistent with Parties' express written intent, will safeguard adidas's valuable and confidential business information and trade secrets, and will preserve the confidentiality of the ongoing arbitration proceedings. adidas continues to have an overriding interest in protecting the Confidential Material from public disclosure and will suffer substantial prejudice if the seal is lifted.

### CONCLUSION

For all these reasons, Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court (i) grant its order to show cause to maintain the seal and (ii) grant such other relief as the Court deems just and proper. In the event that the Court, now or in the future, is inclined to lift this seal in whole or in part, adidas requests the opportunity to be heard and, if necessary, provide redacted copies of any documents to be made public.

Dated: May 9, 2023  
New York, NY

Respectfully submitted,

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*Counsel for Petitioner adidas AG*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, William H. Taft V, a partner of the firm Debevoise & Plimpton LLP, attorneys for  
Petitioner herein, certify:

I am over eighteen (18) years of age. On the 9<sup>th</sup> day of May 2023, I caused true copies of  
the within Memorandum of Law in Response to Order to Show Cause in Support of Maintaining  
the Seal and the Draft Order to Maintain the Seal by first class mail to counsel for the other  
Parties to this action at the following addresses:

Peter D. Hawkes  
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Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I certify under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is  
true and correct.

Executed on May 9, 2023.

  
William H. Taft V